

COURTBOUYLLON



AUTUMN QUARTER

1935

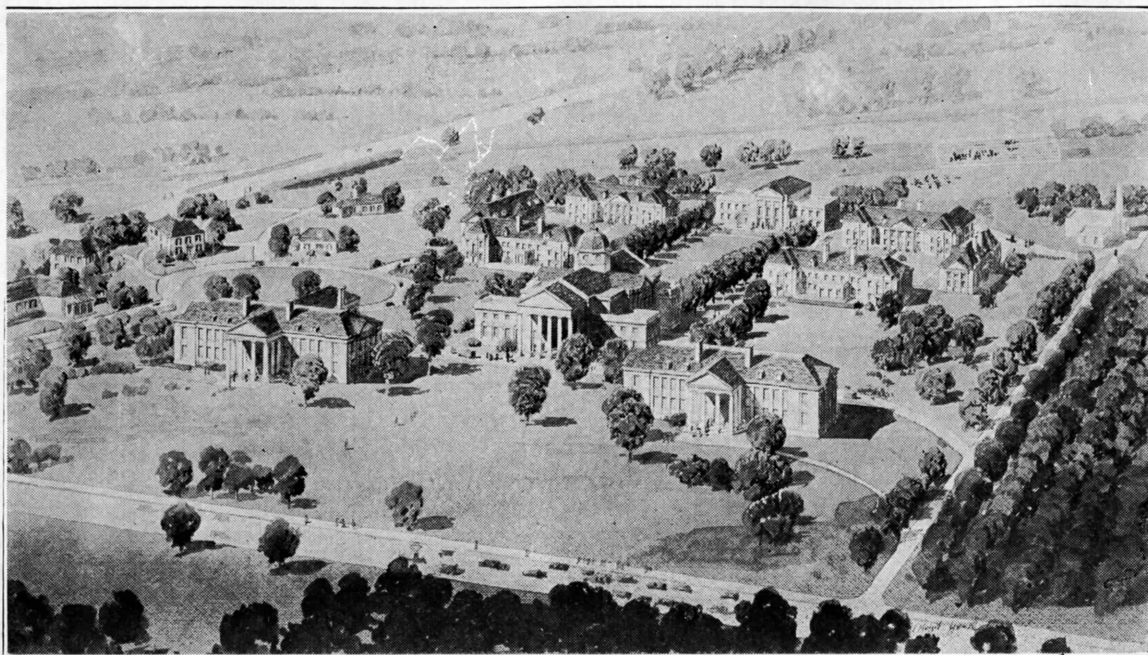
THE DILLARD WAY

"It may be called the way of reality. It is the way told long ago by the prophet Micah: To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before God."



(Extract from an address by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, delivered
on the occasion of the corner Stone laying of the
library building, May 27, 1934.)

DILLARD UNIVERSITY



Architect's sketch of the new \$2,000,000 Dillard University.

*Five of the above buildings are now complete. Flint-
Goodridge Hospital, a unit of the University,
is not shown.*



FOREWORD

Courtbouillon has been established to serve as the official organ of student expression at Dillard University. It is intended to function as the medium through which student opinion, thought, and ideas may be adequately voiced.

It is the student who constitutes the university. Everything accomplished by the student reflects upon the university. His achievements and his shortcomings will, to some degree, be attributed to the influences of the university. What a student is made to think and feel of his school, and the inspiration and motivation provided by the institution are primary factors in determining the success or failure of his college education. Whatever these thoughts, opinions, and ideas may be; whatever trends the student attitude may take; whatever creations may be inspired or motivated by the institution, if their existence is adequately justified, these things may be perpetuated through publication in *Courtbouillon*.

The policies of any institution should be moulded to meet best the needs of those whom it serves. The primary objective of a university is to provide not only the mechanics of a liberal education, but also a period during which impressions are formed, associations are made, and experiences are met which will serve as a means of bringing out the highest capacities of the individual. The needs of students will best be provided for if expression is given to them.

In thus providing a medium of expression for all phases of university life, the editorial staff of *Courtbouillon* hopes that it is creating an incentive for the development of initiative and the stimulation of creative powers for the students of Dillard University.

COURTBOUILLON

Published quarterly by the students of Dillard University

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DEDICATION

To the young men and young women who have united in the quest for wider intellectual and spiritual horizons within the walls of Dillard University in 1935-1936, this first issue of COURTBOUILLON is affectionately dedicated.

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and
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CALENDAR

WINTER QUARTER EVENTS

January 5, Sunday	4:00 P. M.	University Vespers
January 12, Sunday	4:00 P. M.	University Vespers
January 17, Friday	8:00 P. M.	Presentation of Three One Act plays by the Dillard University Players' Guild
February 2, Sunday	4:00 P. M.	University Vespers
February 9-15		Negro History Week
February 13, Thursday	8:00 P. M.	Presentation of Three One Act plays by the Dillard University Players' Guild (Students night)
February 14, Friday	8:00 P. M.	Presentation of Three One Act plays by the Dillard University Players' Guild (Public's night)
February 16, Sunday	4:00 P. M.	University Vespers
February 12-26		Travelling Exhibit of African Art Museum of Modern Art
February 20, Thursday	8:00 P. M.	First Annual Mardi Gras Musical
February 23, Sunday	4:00 P. M.	University Vespers

(The March events are not scheduled as yet)

December 6, 1935

To the Editors,
Courtbouillon,
Dillard University.

My dear Fellow Students:

It is with much gratification that I extend to the University community, through your publication, greetings on the initial appearance of a student periodical representative of the thought of the students of this institution. This activity represents one of the creative interests which Dillard University has hopes of fostering.

The accumulated writings of Dillard Faculty members number more than one hundred published articles, books, and musical compositions. *Courtbouillon* has the function of providing for students a forum in which their opinions and more matured reflections may achieve published expression. It is a noble opportunity.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Horace M. Bond,
Dean.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

New Orleans in 1935 is a city of striking contrasts. Within its corporate limits one may meet old-world architectural charm and towering sky-scrapers; well-groomed residential parks and sordid tenement sections; thriving, modern commercial activity set over against the leisurely moving current of life that marked the city in colonial days. Here many cultures meet. Within the bend of the mighty river have come Latins from the Carribean area and hardy Nordics from far-away mountain and fjord. The Chamber of Commerce of the city has labelled it "Second Port in the U. S. A." but its average citizen calls it "The City that Care Forgot."

For all its feverish pursuit of modernity, the city yet belongs to yesterday, to a past that is filled with romance—with gay balls in the Pontalba mansion, with colorful official ceremonies in the Cabildo, with the Cathedral ablaze in welcome to some Papal emissary to the new world. Ghosts of old lovers, in brocade and velvet, still linger in flag-stone paved courtyards, or whisper from behind delicately wrought iron work that frames the galleries of the Vieux Carré. Moustachioed brigands of the band of Jean Lafitte still swagger along the "banquettes" in quest of excitement, after their prosaic tasks of plunder and slitting of throats. Handsome young blades, but late returned from study in France, still busy themselves in the attempt to celebrate the Mardi-Gras as they witnessed it in sunny Bordeaux or in Nantes. Yes, it is in such terms that New Orleans must even yet be interpreted, for these patterns of romance have been woven into the warp and woof of her history. When one thinks of this old city, there arise to the mind certain associations—one also thinks of crinoline, of old lace, of candlelight, and above all else, of old wine and rare foods. Which brings us to the title chosen for this publication.

Of many Creole traits that once marked the character of New Orleans, one has not followed the general, and lamentable tendency to disappear. Creole cookery is still one of the city's chief glories. Her world-famed restaurants still feature on their "cartes" such appetizing mysteries as gumbo-filé, bouillabaisse, and a host of others. Now, "courtbouillon" is one of the city's best known and best loved foods. It is a dish composed of fish, onions, thyme, parsley, pepper, and several other seasoning ingredients. When properly prepared, it will delight the most discriminating gourmand.

The editorial staff was happy to find among the many titles for this little magazine submitted by the students of Dillard University several that had a distinctly New Orleans flavor about them. Among these was the title we adopted. And so, because the staff expects that a little of everything shall enter into these pages, and because we intend to select, to stir, to strain, and so to "cook up" a delectable morsel for our readers, we chose to call this work *Courtbouillon*. It is our sincere hope that like the parent from which it takes its name, it may add to the fame of this community from which it springs.

EDITORIALS

With the opening of Dillard University, Negro education in the South may be contemplated with less despair than formerly. Here, indeed, is a sign of an awakening. But it is too soon to assert that this new venture in higher education is an indication of a consciousness on the part of intelligent minorities of students and teachers which may point to a new social and intellectual order.

The type of "educated" Negro which Dillard University expects to train reintroduces the classic problem of Negro education in the South. Will he be the typical southern Negro—politically uninformed, culturally stagnant, and socially mid-Victorian—or will he be of the type whose political, cultural, and social background, traceable to the traditions of Dillard University, will enable him to keep pace with a rapidly and ever-changing social order? This is a problem that must be solved during Dillard's first years and by her first classes of students. Traditions based upon political, social, and cultural enlightenment and progress must be established immediately, and by us.

Students at Negro colleges in the South have been restless for the past ten years. Fisk, Howard, Hampton, Atlanta, Virginia State, Lincoln, and many smaller institutions have witnessed periodic uprisings and strikes during this period. From these outbreaks it does not follow that Negro students are politically and socially mature. They have been revolting, in most instances, against classical and Victorian discipline. The Fisk students in 1925 clamored for "courses in economics which will prepare us for business careers, instead of the present curriculum which restricts us to school teaching or to the ministry." Of the seven acknowledged leaders of that revolt, one went directly to school teaching and remained there; one organized a jazz band and lost himself in the flotsam and jetsam of Montmartre; the others tried their hands for a time at insurance salesmanship; only two of the number ever broke away from the illusions of the great middle-class. No amount of romancing by Negro "radicals", seeking for themselves a revolutionary tradition, can change the essentially opportunistic character of the various revolts of Negro students down to the present time.

The revolt of Negro students has been against suppression, against surviving Puritanical social restrictions instituted by the missionary founders of our first colleges—restrictions against dancing, smoking, card playing, social intercourse—and against oppression in the sense that students are conscious of faculty restrictions of thought and activity. Nevertheless, there has been nothing to warrant the belief that Negro students have thoughtfully analyzed the forces of economic and social control.

Heretofore, the average Negro "intellectual" has had but one over-weening desire—to escape the masses of the black oppressed. The fight against the great economic levelling force is reflected in the efforts of the Negro collegian to learn the technique of big business. It is reflected in the sterile programs of certain Negro "leaders" who visualize Negro corporations lifting the petty, bourgeoisie Negro storekeeper to an economic plane where he can compete with Henry Ford.

The futility of such poorly founded student revolts as we have pictured above is easily recognized. Such outbreaks only serve to emphasize the eternal consciousness of insurmountable barriers which make for inferiority. Tradition alone, based upon the hypothesis of an equality of social consciousness and intellectual alertness, can produce group enlightenment and eventual progress among both under-graduate and graduate groups of Negroes.

The problem of the introduction of this cultural development into the traditions of Dillard University should present no difficulties. It merely presupposes a divergence from the line of least resistance. Student organizations and group functionings have only to concentrate their efforts upon the formation of programs of operation that embrace the cultural aspects of our national existence that have formerly escaped them. Thus imbedded in the traditions of the university, they must inevitably produce results.



It is a well recognized fact that every incident in the life of an individual, no matter how trivial or how momentous, in some degree influences his course of conduct. The type of character possessed by an individual is determined by his reaction to the impressions made upon him by this unending series of changes in his life.

Change in any social order is inevitable. The kaleidoscopic changes witnessed by our generation have been phenomenal. An evolution in thought, in attitudes, in judgment, and in life itself has transpired since the first decade of our century. These changes have brought with them an accompaniment of varying conceptions of philosophy, religion, economics, and education. The lives of all individuals have, to some degree, been affected by these concepts emerging from such an evolutionary process. To this generation of students, the evolution in the educational concepts should, and must be of vital importance. The Youth Movement throughout the world today has taken a decided and an unprecedented step toward a position that is, in itself, phenomenal. Where this advance will eventually lead is, and will remain, the undetermined element of our ascent. No matter what speculations may be deduced concerning its inevitable effects, it is obvious that it is a progressive movement.

We, as Negro students, and particularly as Southern Negro students, have before us the formulation of thorough-going changes in our mental attitudes if we are to keep abreast of this advance. Dillard University exemplifies in the fullest degree the extent of the evolutionary ideas of education in America. Such an institution, "Devoted to excellence," transcends all previous educational establishments available to members of our race. It is a place, above all else, where the noblest and best within us must take the last stand against mediocrity and intellectual inequality.

It is unfortunate, but it nevertheless is true, that an overwhelming majority of us are not conceptionally equipped to meet this change. The conceptional incompatibility is largely due to a decided lack of thoroughness in the education which constituted our background; a lack for which we are not totally responsible. What is still more unfortunate, and what we are totally responsible for, is our failure to formulate immediately changes in our attitudes that would be congruous with the position in the educational evolution that Dillard University occupies.

The lack of initiative, the almost pitiful dependence upon authority, the seeming inability to formulate and advance new thoughts and ideas, and the deplorable scarcity of individuality which obviously constituted the characteristic tendencies of our background have no place in our advanced system. The program of the new educational movement is one which demands the total disintegration of all such traditional concepts of the characteristics of college students. This program, well shaped, intended to initiate a thorough educational change, is offered to us. Any program, however, for the greatest effectiveness, must have, in addition to shape and intention, both conception and execution.

It remains for us to develop attitudes and concepts compatible with the Dillard Ideal. The weaknesses of past systems for which we have, strangely, formed such devoted attachments must be left in the past. They belong to the "old order." The "new order" demands college men and women of initiative, thought and power for action. The ideals of the "new order" are deeply rooted in individual achievement and definite personal advancement. The old dependence upon authority has given way to a type of independence of thought, feeling, and action which is necessary for the building of characters that typify the highest stages of intellectual development.

Dillard University is definitely a part of the educational evolution. We who represent Dillard must develop those attitudes, concepts, and ideals which will enable us to fit in with the Dillard "plan". The old order has changed and given place to the new. So must we change.



Among the advantages enjoyed by the privately endowed college is the privilege of selecting its students. No external force is permitted to decide whether an individual shall be admitted to an institution of this type. This fundamental right of selection is being exercised by Dillard University as a step toward the formation of an ideal: to make Dillard a cultural center in this section of America and to provide for those enrolled within it training in democratic leadership.

Dillard has been criticized for turning away some applicants for admission who failed, in some respects, to meet her admission standards. The university is proceeding on the premise that in order to realize its ideal, it must have students whose preparation is of the best. Accordingly, she can only express sympathy for those students whose qualifications for admission fell short of the standards the university has set up. In an indirect way, the university may, through adherence to her ideal, influence the standards that obtain in our public system of education throughout the state and, indeed, throughout this entire section of the country. For, in justice to the candidates for admission here who were turned away, it should be said that their failure to meet the Dillard standard was not wholly their fault, but it lay largely in the schools in which they received their preparation. The poor physical plants, the lack of basic facilities for certain types of work, the few teachers, and the overcrowded classrooms that characterize our tax-supported schools in this state are responsible for the failure of some students to qualify for admission to Dillard University. The solution of this problem will not be solved by any lowering of the Dillard standard; it must be treated as a challenge to the citizens whose children are denied the educational facilities they have a right to demand of our public schools.

IN MEMORIAM

The death of Moorfield Story Price was indeed a shock to the students of Dillard University. Mr. Price was a member of the Sophomore class. He became ill early in November, complications ensued, and he died a few days later in a local hospital.

Price was a native of Boston, Massachusetts. He came to New Orleans in the fall of 1934 and matriculated as a Freshman at Straight College, where he distinguished himself in scholarship and in athletics. He achieved some local fame in track and field events. While in High School in Boston, he held the Massachusetts scholastic 100 yard dash record, competing for English High School of that city.

HE'S BACK

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

That small, two-letter word "he" has meant much to many females, and to me no less than to others.

I shall never forget that Christmas not so long ago when Walter wrote telling me that he would be back home to spend the holidays. I was thrilled to think that I would be able to see him again and to share with him again those delightful hours of inconsequential talk we used so much to enjoy before he went away. Therefore, you can imagine my state of elation when he expressed the desire to call on me and escort me to the annual Christmas party given by the "gang." My thoughts of how Billie would turn green with envy almost made me laugh aloud. Hadn't I tried all summer to make Walter realize that Mary Ann was the girl for him? Wasn't he considered the most popular boy of the year and the best "catch"?

Just as I was re-reading his letter for the seventh or eight time, my sister, Jean, called to me from below: "He's back!"

"Oh, where is that new dress, where IS it? Ah, here it is."

I completed my hurried dressing and dashed off down the stairs, only to stop at the portiere so as to collect myself and make a calm entrance. Just as I entered the door, a large, white dog, wet and muddy, jumped up against me, sincerely glad to be back inside the warm house.

"Oh, Jean," I cried, "why did you tell me Walter was back and then let Rover ruin my new dress?"

Jean looked at me in astonishment, simply unable to grasp the tragedy of the situation. Rover, of course, never quite understood why his mistress did not welcome him home after his seven-day jaunt.

Charlesette Scott.

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SPIRITUAL

*I heard a black boy sing today.
He sang a Spiritual.
It seemed to rise
Above all heights.
In it was his soul
And the soul of his race.
They were noble, brave souls;
They were beautiful souls.*

*Can a people with a soul
So noble,
So brave,
So beautiful,
Be kept so low?*

Jas. D. Browne.

THE SPIRIT OF GIVING

Take one crisp December day, a liberal portion of sunshine, and mix thoroughly. Flavor the clear air with the smell of wood fires burning, and the spicy tang of fresh evergreen. Add a sprig of mistletoe, a carol of Christmas chimes, and the bubbling laughter of children. Then the supreme touch that makes Christmas what it is—the gracious spirit of giving.

How many of us realize the importance of the “supreme touch” to Christmas? After all, the only means of commemorating the birth of the Christ-Child is by emulating the spirit of the Father—in giving the best that we have to make someone else happy.

Christ is the personification of all that is good, and kind, and true. Because of His human side we can more readily understand His attitudes, although the divine force sometimes baffles us. He clearly states that the

only way to gain life eternal is by selling all we have and by giving to the poor. Will we, like the rich young man, forfeit our right to true happiness by allowing the desire for worldly goods to overcome our better selves?

This does not mean to give only to those whom we love and who we know are already purchasing gifts for us; it means rather to give to those who have no friends, to those who have no gifts to return, but who hunger for sympathy and love. Little do we realize what one smile or kind word can do to brighten the path of some fellow creature for whom there is no Christmas joy.

Let us not forget to do our share of spreading joy and happiness at this, the sweetest season of the year; for in so doing we shall experience the intense satisfaction that is the result of “the gracious spirit of giving.”

Grace Thornton.

THE SLAVE DREAMS OF AFRICA

*Just another animal to bring a price—
Caught and chained, speaking an alien lan-
guage,
They brought me to a new land
To be forever enslaved
By customs innately foreign.*

*I long for the earth that knows no confines—
Mind and body free as the wildly creeping
vine,
And as happy as the silly monkey.
This jungle-earth is Nature's front yard,
Mysteriously enchanting, dangerously wild.
I, transplanted, can take no root in this hate-
ful soil.*

Leslie M. Collins.

AFTER ARMISTICE

*For many years moths have fed upon the old
war-worn uniforms,
Grass has grown knee-deep in No Man's
Land,
And children of the French “buddies” play
in the trenches.*

*November eleventh, 1918, cheers!
November eleventh, 1935, fears!
Gold star mothers know
The chill of the camps.
They describe the roar of the cannon
That thunders yet in their hearts.*

Leslie M. Collins.

SONNET

Written after hearing the Dillard University Choir

*Oh, blissful strains that purge a blackened soul,
Oh, Sound Divine that quickens life anew.
All shattered hopes Thou canst again make whole
All troubled breasts, Thy soothing touch subdue.
In Thee, where hidden burns life's sacred fire,
Lies treasured all in life there is to seek.
Thy voice, like soul-tears plucked from Orpheus' lyre
Brings peace of which no mortal tongue can speak.
Nothing Thou art, and yet All in Thee lies.
Silent too soon, and yet Thou soundest still
In souls of men where beauty never dies,
In hearts where nought the joy of life can kill.
Eternal Sound, Thou Everlasting King,
Teach us the peace that Thou alone canst bring.*

Jas. D. Browne.



"It seems to me that the highest business of any Educational Institution is to require genuine work. It seems to me that the highest service that can be done for young people in an educational way is to help them acquire the power, and not only the power but the habit, of steady correct work and straight thinking."

James Hardy Dillard.

STUDENT OPINION

"A FRESHMAN VIEWS THE CHANGING SOCIAL ORDER"

It is agreed by most leading thinkers in America that we, as a nation, are on the verge of a great economic revolution that shall bring about a vast social, political, and cultural upheaval. It is quite obvious to all that since the "crash" in 1929 we have undergone an enormous change. Never in the history of the United States has any President been vested with so much power as is possessed by Mr. Roosevelt today. Never before has our government had so much controlling power in our private enterprises as is exhibited by the present administration. It behooves all of us who make up this nation to know something of the direction in which we are traveling. In every newspaper today there is usually something pertaining to collectivism or fascism. Mere words—quite insignificant words, we might think, and at times hated words. But little as we realize, each ensuing day brings us closer to the one or the other. The masses, along with those few leaders that are true to the people in carrying out their will, are awakening to the fact that in one or the other lies our only economic salvation.

Many times we ourselves look with fear upon the "rabble rousements" of the sycophants as they paint the horrors of collectivism and fascism—two heavens as compared with our present hell that sanctions the burning of bread while there are those of us that

are starving—that sanctions the needless plowing under of cotton while farmers go naked for want of decent clothes. We listen joyously to the individualist who throws better food to his dog than we have had since the good old days prior to 1929. We join in downing fascism and Italy for a war that is not the will of a people, nor their policy, but that of the mad imperialistic Mussolini who threatens to disrupt world peace. We listen patiently to the lies concerning Russia that are ingeniously fastened together by the Hearst Newspaper Syndicate, whose leader, unless checked, will ultimately plunge us into a war. As a people, we are fain to live in the past and are easily led into pitfalls, from one of which we are at present struggling to escape. Shamefully, I must confess that the vast majority of us who are to be future leaders know little of tomorrow, know little of the economic problems that confront us today, and care less of the effect they shall have on our tomorrow. It is our duty as a sane thinking people to face the grim present, letting go our dreams and aircastles that have tumbled around our ears, and taking more interest in the new economic day that is slowly dawning; and, that we shall be ready to adjust ourselves to the peace and tranquility that shall come with it.

James A. Franklin, Jr.

WHAT DILLARD NEEDS

I believe that Dillard University is one of the best schools in America established to provide higher education for Negro youth. The limited activities on the campus of the University at the present time will compare favorably with activities of the same nature on the campuses of other institutions that have been in operation over a long period of years.

So impressive have been the activities instituted at Dillard during the short time of its existence that they have excited comment from a varied number of sources. The friends of Dillard have been asking when the Music Club will give another recital, and when the Players' Guild will present other plays. Casual observers, judging from the successes of these two organizations, are prone to conclude that Dillard has exhausted the number of student activities in which its students are interested.

It has been said by an authority on social organization that the church and the fraternal organization have done more for the cultural and social advancement of humanity than any other agencies. The faculty of Dillard University recently decided that there would be no social or fraternal organizations of any

sort admitted to the campus during the present scholastic year. I believe that the University should give attention to the social development of the students while making provision for their intellectual development. This development is as necessary during the present year as it will be in years to come.

The Dillard Bulletin has unequivocally stated the following policy in regard to campus organizations: "The University welcomes, and in some cases will sponsor, the organization of student groups drawn together by mutual intellectual and social interest." The students do not advance the claim that the organizations for which they have petitioned are faultless, but they do feel that these organizations have contributed intrinsically to their previous college life and have proved beneficial to the colleges themselves where they were admitted. The reasons that can possibly be advanced to necessitate the exclusion of such organizations from the supposedly liberal and advanced institution which we represent could hardly counter-balance the reasons that can be advanced in support of the enrichment they are known to give to the college life of any individual.

Condry Sartor.

ACTIVITIES

THANKSGIVING MUSICALE A TRIUMPH

By Joseph Adkins.

The Dillard Music Club is rapidly making history, although it is still in its infant stage. On Sunday afternoon, December 1, the mixed chorus under the direction of Professor Fredrick Hall rendered its initial concert before an audience of more than 500 enthusiastic listeners in the University Auditorium. The featured number was "Song of Thanksgiving," a cantata by Maunder. Throughout this composition the forceful and soul-stirring renditions by the entire chorus served as a background for interludes by soloists and smaller groups. The solo work was done by Misses Ethel Muse, Florence Brazley and M. DeLoach, sopranos; Gladys Jones, contralto; Messrs Elmaurice Miller, Ramsy Bridges, and Traverse Crawford, tenors; and Otho Gaines and Fredrick Hamilton, bases. They all showed training of the highest quality.

Six Negro Spirituals arranged by Professor Hall; "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Go Down Moses," and "Steal Away" by the female octet; and "Let's Go Down To Jordan" and "Shine on Me" by the male quartet were beautifully woven into the picture as the second part of the program. Orchestral prelude and postlude were under the direction of Mr. John Wilson of the department of music.

The chorus, composed of sixty mixed voices, is the largest and one of the most important organizations of the Dillard Univers-

ity Music Club. The a cappella choir, female quartet, male quartets, mixed quartet, and male octet are the other units of the Music Club. This organization has sponsored, in its brief history, two informal programs during this quarter. The first was an impromptu program featuring the a cappella choir for the alumni banquet. The second was a Friday morning musicale by the a cappella choir, assisted by soloists and male quartet. Original and specially arranged compositions by Professor Hall were featured.

"The Messiah" is now in rehearsal for a Christmas program scheduled for December 22.

SOCIALS

The beautiful Refectory building of Dillard has been the scene of many jovial gatherings during this fall.

The first social of the season was given in honor of the freshman class, the members of which attended en masse. They were introduced to various upper classmen, who welcomed them as part of the greater family of Dillard.

The football team of Talladega College was entertained at a dance after the game of October 26. Another dance was given in honor of the Wiley team on the night of November 23.

Mrs. Mitchell, Dean of Women, has proved a genial hostess at all of the social gatherings.

INITIAL PRODUCTIONS OF DILLARD PLAYERS' GUILD SUCCESSFUL

The Dillard University Players' Guild has received unusual commendation on the success of its first productions on November 22 and December 13. On both occasions the Players' Guild presented groups of one-act plays that are widely recognized as among the outstanding works in the field of the shorter dramatic compositions.

The production of November 22 included Gertrude Coffin's hilarious folk comedy of North Carolina, *Magnolia's Man*; the weirdly melodramatic thriller, *A Message From Kufu*, by H. Stuart Cottman and Le Vergne Shaw; and Alfred Sutro's sophisticated comedy of contemporary marital complications, *The Man in the Stalls*.

On December 13th the Players' Guild presented the anonymous but universally popular

farce, *The Obstinate Family*; Paul Green's tragedy of a tenant farm wife, *Fixin's*; and the unusually entertaining story of a backwoods courtship, *Sparkin*, by E. P. Conkle. Each production afforded an evening's delightful entertainment that ranged from hilarious comedy to stark tragedy.

Prof. S. Randolph Edmonds, director of the Players' Guild, has announced as future productions of the Guild, a group of three original one-act plays by James D. Browne to be presented in January, and three Negro historical plays to be presented in February. The Negro historical plays will be presented in connection with the National Negro History Week celebration and will constitute one of the principal productions of the Players' Guild.

THE STUDENT COUNCIL

On September 25th classroom work at Dillard University began and on October 4th, nine days afterwards, the Dillard University Student Council held its first meeting. The first Council as elected is composed of Mr. L. Carter, representing Straight College, A. E. Straughton, Jr. representing New Orleans University, Miss Willie Richardson representing the Girl's Dormitory, J. D. Browne, the Boys dormitory and H. T. Owens, representing the first Freshmen class of Dillard.

The first problems confronting the new Council were those pertaining to membership on the Council, scope and powers necessary to proper functioning. These problems have constantly been a thorn in the side of the Council. Regarding the problem of membership, the Council decided it would retain its executive functions, and at the same time voted to add two more representatives who

would make a study of student government in other educational centers. The Council also elected A. E. Straughton, Chairman, and Miss Willie Richardson, secretary. Since Chapel exercises on Monday of each week are sponsored by the students, the Council appointed its Chairman to assign other necessary chapel arrangements.

The first student-conducted chapel exercises were held October 7 with Mr. J. D. Browne officiating in the absence of the chairman. Ballots were distributed and the students voted "royal blue and white" to be the school colors. On October 16, the first student body meeting was held, at which the students authorized the football squad to select a name for themselves.

A new Council set-up will soon be instituted and it is hoped that through the new plan a more effective government will result. Under the conditions, the first Council has served well.

VESPERS

With the opening of Dillard University, a series of vesper services was instituted. Held each Sunday afternoon from four o'clock to five, the services afford the students and friends of the University opportunity to hear some really fine music, as well as some of the most interesting speakers available. The vesper hour at Dillard is both an educational and a cultural experience. Perhaps at no other time is the spiritual ideal that underlies the Dillard plan of education so forcibly expressed as in this brief Sunday program.

It is regrettable that so few students of the University have attended these services which have been designed for the enlargement of their spiritual horizons. The few members of the University community who have attended them have frequently been embarrassed when only a handful of people are present to hear an address of real significance. It reflects no credit upon the University to invite a speaker with a real mes-

sage, and then to have so few students present to hear that message. We owe it to ourselves, to our school, and above all, to the speakers who are invited to come to us for these services to give our unstinted support to this phase of our cultural opportunity. If we cannot give these services the kind of support they deserve, then we should ask the University authorities to discontinue them.

To act on this last suggestion, however, would be to take a decidedly backward step. The University community needs the spiritual leavening that comes through the vesper hour. It is a time in which all of us may, for a brief spell, escape from our preoccupation with things material—with economic and scholastic problems. Out of this hour may come for each of us a freshening of our spirits and a sharpening of our faculties that may well enable us to face the problems of the ensuing week with greater poise. Then, let us give the vespers our support, lest this source of strength be denied us.



The editorial staff of *Courtbouillon* would like to have every student of Dillard University read the address delivered by Dr. Dillard on the occasion of the corner stone laying of the library building. In that address Dr. Dillard expressed the *raison d'être* of this university. If read, the address will help all of us to comprehend what Dillard is in the thought of its founders and will, let

us hope, give the students a perspective of what our responsibilities are in making effective the program of the university. Look for a copy of the address on the periodical rack in the reading room of the library, read it, and let's do our proper share in building the kind of institution we hope for Dillard to become.

BOOKS

The National Council of Teachers of English, a group organized to promote higher standard of instruction in this field in the institutions of higher learning in the United States, has published another edition of the pamphlet entitled "Good Reading", "a guide for college students in which is briefly described about a thousand books which are well worth knowing, enjoyable to read, and largely available in inexpensive editions." Dillard students should get copies of this little booklet and begin now the building of small, private collections for themselves of those books that have helped men and women of our time to grow in intellectual power.

It was Sir Francis Bacon who once said "Reading maketh a full man." As college students, we should aspire the fulness of intellectual growth. In no way can we do this better than through living with books, books of the right sort, books that have the capacity of widening our experience, deepening our sympathies, and motivating us to higher thinking and living. In the ultimate, we will become educated only when we have developed appreciation for good reading matter, and when we have acquired the habit of systematic cultivation of reading taste. University training is truly worth while only to those students who have cultivated their

tastes and developed habits of systematic reading while in college.

The latest edition of the pamphlet mentioned above contains a list of one hundred significant books selected by a committee on college reading of the National Council of Teachers of English. Several of us were looking at the list recently and checking up on the number of titles included in it with which we were familiar. When we finished our check, we were not a little ashamed that we knew so few of the books that college students in other sections have listed as their favorites. Right then and there we determined to settle down to some systematic reading during this year at Dillard. We discovered that most of those one hundred books are available on our own library shelves, and we have the faith to believe that the others not now available will be secured if we ask for them. Well, we are going to ask the University to find money for some more books, and that right away. We are going to use a large part of the coming holidays in catching up with some of that reading we have been promising ourselves we would do some day. And, incidentally, since we can't give any expensive Christmas gifts this year to the best girl, we've decided to send her a good book. Hope she won't be insulted.



ATHLETICS

By Milton V. Seraile

RESUME OF FOOTBALL GAMES

Probably no other team in this section was more eagerly awaited than the Blue Devils of Dillard University. The football fans of New Orleans wanted to see the results of the combining of the Straight College and the New Orleans University football teams. It is indeed regrettable that they could not see this combination, for many of the best players of both schools did not enter Dillard. However, this article was not intended to be a lamentation, so let us proceed to follow the fortunes of the Blue Devils, game by game.

The first game of the season was with Tougaloo at Tougaloo. This game was probably intended to be a mere warm-up or test game, but it proved to be much more than the set-up it was supposed to be. Instead of the weak eleven they expected to meet, the Blue Devils found a team that didn't know when to quit fighting. In fact, the Dillard eleven found itself trailing Tougaloo 6-0. Only the brilliant run of "Gully" Carter for a touchdown after intercepting a pass and the conversion from placement for the extra point by Gibson saved Dillard from defeat. According to reports emanating from Tougaloo, Dillard appeared sluggish and indifferent. However, 'tis said that Gully, Gibson, Banks, and Jackson played great ball for Dillard.

Comes the following Saturday, October 26. Home-Coming Day! Talladega College furnishes the opposition. Even the Athletic Field and its immediate surroundings reflect the joyousness of the occasion. Blue and white flags surround the playing field and

border all the driveways. The weather was fine, but slightly warm for football. The crowd was very large, about 2000, and enthusiastic. The game itself was somewhat of a see-saw affair, first one side gaining the advantage, then the other. Dillard scored first, early in the first quarter, after threatening many times to push over a touchdown. McCleary of Talladega was tackled behind his goal line in attempting to run the ball. Talladega scored in the second period when she recovered a Dillard fumble deep in Dillard's territory and on a subsequent play completed a pass for a touchdown. The try for extra point failed. Dillard scored in the third quarter on a beautiful pass, Gibson to Carter. Dillard failed to convert for the extra point. Late in the fourth quarter, Gibson was tackled behind his goal while trying to advance the ball. Thus, the total for the day for each team was a touchdown and a safety; eight points apiece. In this game Dillard showed a definite weakness in the punting department. This game featured the running of Carter, the passing of Gibson, the defensive play of Banks, Owens, and Jackson, and the passing attack of the Talladega team.

A week later, the Blue Devils journeyed to Pine Bluff, Arkansas to meet the Arkansas State eleven. For the first six minutes the Blue Devils certainly lived up to their name and raised about as much sand as Satan himself could raise. During this time Dillard had punched over a touchdown as the result of a pass from Jenkins to Carter. Though they threatened many times the Blue Devils could not tally again. Arkansas, on the other hand, warmed to its task and

scored five touchdowns and two extra points. The Blue Devils stated that they never encountered such blocking before, and a look at the squad the following Monday would have confirmed this statement.

Two weeks later, cold weather and the "Rattlers" of Florida A. and M. blew into town. There was a fair-sized crowd out to view the game. After fighting bitterly for one half of the game, the Dillard defense crumpled before the vicious onslaught of the Florida team. The score at the half was 7-6 in favor of Florida. Dillard's touchdown was the result of a two yard plunge by Gully, but a forty yard run by Gibson after catching a pass had put the ball in this

position. Florida's power was too great, and the Blue and White yielded three touchdowns. Final score—Florida 19, Dillard 6.

The following week Dillard played host to the school children of New Orleans. There was a total crowd of about 10,000. This huge crowd was doomed to disappointment for the Wildcats of Wiley had a field day. Featuring a set of speedy elusive, and hard-driving backs, they tore Dillard's line to shreds. The Dillard team, badly crippled, never had a chance after the first five minutes of the first quarter. The final score was Wiley 67—Dillard 0. Thus Dillard rang the curtain down on its 1935 football activities.



THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Unlike the average Negro college, Dillard University intends to raise the Physical Education Department to a level equal to that of the other departments. Already, steps have been taken toward the realization of this dream but, unfortunately, circumstances won't permit the immediate fulfillment of this plan. However, the Physical Education Department, under the competent direction of Mr. Crudup, has gone ahead and made the best of the very limited facilities now on hand.

Practically every student in the school has been examined by the university physician or some other qualified doctor. If there are any defects which can be corrected in the department, corrective exercises are given the students by Mr. Crudup. There is need for but little, if any, improvement in this phase of the Physical Education Department.

What the department really needs is equipment. There is some material on hand that may be used for out-door activities, but there is none for indoor work. For instance, there are soft balls, soccer balls, and footballs, but the department has no tumbling mat. There is also an acute need for adequate shower facilities. In other words, there is a distinct need for a fully equipped gymnasium. As this is a new institution, we cannot expect it to be entirely complete, but let us hope that in the very near future Dillard will have a gymnasium.

Meanwhile, let us be thankful that the department is under such a resourceful director as Professor Crudup, and that he has done a commendable piece of work with such inadequate material. Here's a tip, Coach: the boys say that they'd much rather play football than soccer-ball, if it's all the same to you.

FOOTBALL AT DILLARD

A Backward Glance and a Forward Look

Won one, lost three, and tied one—that is Dillard's football record for the 1935 season in cold figures. There is a common saying to the effect that "figures don't lie." If that is true, Dillard had a poor season. Unfortunately, there are several things that figures fail to reveal. The records fail to show that at the very outset of the 1935 season Dillard had a scarcity of football men, that most of the candidates were green and inexperienced, and that throughout the season the squad was handicapped by injuries. Despite these difficulties the team fought with every ounce of its strength every minute of every game. The poor record for this season is in no way due to the lack of effort on the part of the team, but due to conditions which exist in the University itself.

It is a well known fact that most colleges "buy" good teams. Dillard may well be proud of the fact that every man who wore

the blue and white played for the love of the game and nothing else. The high scholastic standard required to enter the University kept many excellent football players from entering. No exceptions were made. It may easily be seen that the present administration has no inclination to emphasize football and to put football ahead of scholarship.

In view of these things, one would have to be a confirmed optimist to predict that next year's team will be better than this year's team. Of course, there is a possibility that the high schools will send up some first class material, but it is a remote one. This is especially true in view of the fact that the other colleges in this section make such attractive financial offers to good football men. We can only hope that the good football players are good scholars and that they like Dillard University.



